

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VI.

WASHINGTON N. C. MAY 4, 1821—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,

No. 306.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT establishing the salaries of the Commissioners and Agents appointed under the treaty of Ghent.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, each Commissioner now appointed, or who may be appointed agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; and each agent appointed, or who may be appointed, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; which said sum so allowed to said officers, respectively, shall be a full expenses incurred while in the performance of the duties of their respective offices: Provided, That the compensation by this section allowed shall not be continued longer than two years from the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each commissioner and agent shall not be entitled to receive for services performed in their respective offices, before the said day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, any greater sum than the rate of four thousand four hundred and forty four dollars per annum, which shall be considered a full compensation for services and all personal expenses incurred while in the discharge of their respective duties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the said commissioners and agents, and for the expenses under the several commissions under the treaty of Ghent, for the present year.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3d, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the collectors of customs to pay debentures issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from molasses.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all debentures which have been, or may hereafter be, issued upon the exportation of spirits distilled from molasses, or sugar refined within the United States, shall be payable within thirty days after the passing of this act, or thirty days after the date of their issue, as the case may be, and shall be discharged by the collector of the customs, by whom they may have been, or shall be, issued, out of the product of the duties upon imports and tonnage; any thing in any act or acts of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force for the further term of two years, from and after the twenty ninth day of April next.

March 3d, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the United States prior to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, from the operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-

ica in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, not extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after deducting a tonnage duty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, shall be entitled to receive at the rate of twenty five hundred dollars per annum; which said sum so allowed to said officers, respectively, shall be a full expenses incurred while in the performance of the duties of their respective offices: Provided, That the compensation by this section allowed shall not be continued longer than two years from the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the dominions of the United States and France, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized, should he deem the same expedient, by proclamation, to suspend, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the aforesaid act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;" and, also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels and on similar goods imported in the same.

March 3d, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to regulate the location of land warrants, and the issuing of patents, in certain cases.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holders, by assignment, of warrants issued under the acts of Congress, of the fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to Canadian volunteers, may be, and hereby are, authorized to locate the said warrants, and to receive patents therefor, in their own names, as had been the practice before the twenty sixth of December, eighteen hundred and nineteen; Provided however, That in no case shall lands be so located, until after having been exposed to public sale, shall remain un-

sold.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to continue in force, for a further time, the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was subsequently enacted, continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and no longer.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," approved April twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, instead of the appropriation therin contained, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum, for six years, from the year eighteen hundred and twenty one,

inclusive, to be applied to carry into effect the purposes of the said act.

March 3, 1821.

(Signed as above.)

NAPLES AND AUSTRIA.

London, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, Sir James Mackintosh rose to move for papers referred to in the circular of the British government. His motion did not depend upon the issue of the contest between Austria and Naples. If the principles of national independence had been trampled upon in one nation, the more it behoved other nations to look to the preservation of their rights; the more it behoved Parliament to vindicate the honor of the country. If a war had commenced, likely to lead to consequences fatal to the tranquility of Europe, it was high time to ascertain whether the Ministers most to prevent it. Undoubtedly the chances were against Naples, though the present age was fertile in illustrious examples of the success of nations against armies, and of enthusiasm against mercenary discipline. Whether the Neapolitan, after copying the civil institutions of Spain, would have the wisdom also to imitate her military conduct in defending themselves against the despots who invaded their territory, remained to be seen. He was himself no idolater of fortune, and he should not be diverted from his object, though Austria should carry her victorious standard to the extremity of Naples. In the circular of the Allied Powers, the three monarchs assumed to themselves the lordship paramount over Europe, regardless of any principle but that which declared that might was right. Even the noble lord himself had shown to his country and to Europe the odious, flagitious, and tyrannical pretensions of these candidates for the dictatorship of Europe. The noble lord had declared in his circular, that the system pursued by the Allied Powers, and proposed for his adoption, was repugnant to the fundamental laws of this country, and subversive of our constitution, and calculated to introduce a code subversive of our rights and independence. Such was the charge against his lordship's foreign friends; a charge as grave as any trait of Naples, or the Jacobins of France.

*On the other hand, the foreign allies of the noble lord charged him with having first deceived them and deserted them; with having, to a very late period, held up expectations that he was ready to sacrifice the independence of his country and of Europe to the ambitious and tyrannical views of the despots of the north. He must say, that there was some color for this charge; the noble lord was self-convinced—*habeamus conscientium reum*. The noble lord was placed in a dilemma; either he must agree to enquiry, or he must admit that his illustrious allies were so wholly unworthy of credit that their declarations were not sufficient to make out a prima facie case for enquiry. The honorable and learned gentleman then went on to shew how absurd was the pretence of interference on the ground of any internal regulations in a country. Had the British government preserved to Sicily the constitution of 1811, we should not have heard of the recent cry among the Italians of Naples, of the want of fidelity upon the part of British statesmen, to those principles which, at other times, they professed to revere. But what could serve more to produce this alienation, than the conduct which our government had pursued towards Lucca, Ragusa, Parga, and Genoa? By that conduct England, recognized heretofore as the guardian of liberty, and as the model of Europe, had fallen from that high character, which was infinitely more glorious than victory, and more powerful than arms! Ministers had even forfeited the respect of the continental despots themselves. Why did this government object particularly to the Carbonari? Truly, because they formed a secret society. How then, came a secret society to be tolerated in Ireland, which abused the name of the glorious champion of religious and civil liberty, to palliate their own base and bigoted purposes? As for the Neapolitan army, it was plain that it acted in concurrence with the will of the people. The principle invited on by these despots, who had assumed the name of the holy alliance, was worse than the promulgated by the French national convention, with this more disgusting feature, that, while that was a declaration in favor of the people, this is in favor of slavery and despotism. The combination of despots was indeed invincible.*

against England, as well as every other free nation; and yet the noble lord had no objection to it provided the monarch pledged themselves not to make any territorial aggression. On the value of such pledges the history of Poland might be consulted! The honorable and learned gentleman concluded a speech rich in knowledge, argument, and eloquence, to which it is impossible in our limits to do even the slightest justice, by his motion, as already stated.

Lord Castlereagh contended that, if England, instead of Naples, was involved in these transactions, that house could not call upon ministers, acting under a responsibility, to make disclosures which they might judge injurious to the public interests. The conduct of Ministers would be an after subject for the jealousy of that house to discuss. Assuming for the sake of argument, that the Allies were wrong, he did not think that the country should be engaged with a remonstrance. It was much to be regretted, that the troops had been induced to depart from their allegiance to the crown, and that soldiers had asserted their opinions as to the form of government which ought to be established. The government of Naples before the revolution was of the mildest and most conciliatory system. The noble lord then read some letters, which declared that a more mild and paternal government had never been known in the kingdom of Naples. His Lordship, at the same time, took care to assure the House, that it was not intended to draw a comparison between the government of Naples and that of England. The noble lord proceeded at considerable length, in answer to the observations of the honorable mover, and concluded with expressing a hope that the house would negative the motion.

Sir Robert Wilson supported the motion. In the course of his observations he said that it was reported, on good authority, on the Continent, that an accredited English military agent had advised the military execution of the late King of Naples, (Murat.)

Lord Castlereagh pledged himself to the House that he never before heard of this circumstance.

Mr. Wilberforce conceived the principles of the Allied Powers to be odious, unjust, and abominable. To him it appeared like come, involved in fraud, and made in constitutions were every where expected by the people. Such an expectation naturally called into action a high and generous spirit, which could not be subdued.

Mr. Stewart Worsley also rose to record his solemn protest against the doctrines of the Allied Powers; for, whilst such doctrines were put forth, England was not safe. What, he would ask, was more unreasonable or more tyrannical, than to summon an independent monarch before their court at Laybach, because he had agreed to give a free constitution to his people?

Mr. Tierney said, that he should be glad to see those remonstrances against the principles of the Allies, which the noble lord said had been preferred by the British government. The speech of the noble lord had satisfied him that his professions were not over sincere. What was the neutrality of the English minister? "I, the English minister, shall do nothing—but, if I were you, I would do something!" His conviction was, that, in his heart, the noble lord justified the course that Austria pursued. Why, at all events, hold back the communications?

Mr. Ward (Hon. J. W.) contended that the conduct of the Allies was alarming to Europe and to England, on whose constitution they looked with jealousy, terror, and aversion, because in that constitution were embodied all the principles which they proscribed.

Mr. Brougham said, that, though the decision of the House might be in favor of ministers, yet it would never held in go forth to Europe, that such decision was by no means in favor of the aggression on Naples; but that the unanimous sentiment in the British House of Commons was of unequivocal hostility to the principles on which the aggression was founded.

After a brief and spirited reply from Sir J. Mackintosh, the House divided—

For the motion 125

Against it 194

Majority 62

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice, in the House of Lords, that on the 27th of February he should submit a motion to the House, not of censure of ministers, but prospective to declare, that the conduct

managed by the allied powers who are trying some of the Court may think it worth while to investigate the subject.

AN OVERSEER of the Roads.

PETERBOROUGH, April 2.

POSTSCRIPT.

We learn that interesting advice was yesterday received in town from Sir John Bates to the 23rd March. The Cortes had been convened, and the King had opened the sitting by a speech, exhorting the assembly to defend the rights of the people against the anticipated attack of the Allies, whose projects extend as well to Spain as to Naples. Ferdinand is said to have used energetic and patriotic language in his address, in which he denounces the Allies as being guilty of bad faith, first promising to respect Spain, and afterward denouncing the new order of things. We were not enabled to procure a view of the intelligence received, but understand the foregoing is the substance of it.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

We have been favored with a copy of the following opinion: It is proper that it should be published, for the information of persons whose names have been dropped from the Pension-List on account of the amount of their property, in conformity with the act of the 1st of May last—and who are about to make application to be reinstated on the Pension-List. The timely publication of it, it is hoped, will prevent much unnecessary trouble and needless will be seen that the law officer of the government has decided that the Secretary of War has no right to remit a pensioner stricken from the rolls under the act of May 1, 1820:

Office of the Attorney General of the U. S.

February 19, 1821.

SIR: The act of the 1st of May, 1820, in addition to the Pension Law of the 18th March, 1818, makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to strike from the list of pensioners the name of every person who, according to the evidence of the schedule required by the act, ought not to remain on it. I am asked whether he has any power to restore, on subsequent and different evidence, the name of any person who may have been stricken off on the evidence of the schedule to which I answer, that he has not; because the law, which is the only warrant, so horrid to him, gives him no such power. If it be desirable that he should possess it, Congress must confer it, or he cannot, with any propriety, assume its exercise.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WIRT,

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

We ask the attention of our readers to the article of "A Citizen" it discloses an object of deep interest, not to the people of this District merely, but to those also of Virginia, of Maryland, and of the Western States. The writer is a practical man, and, as we have intimated in another part of our paper, he is ready, with his coadjutor, to undertake, for the sum stated to perform the great work which he suggests. His facts are drawn from a personal knowledge of the subject, and the scheme which he opens to view is certainly a magnificent one. That it could be easily accomplished, we are entirely persuaded. The late Mr. Ellicott, so eminently skilled in such matters, became convinced, we know, from actual survey, of the practicability of uniting the waters of the Potowmack with those of Ohio. Discarding all local feelings, and looking only at the national advantages of a communication so short, so easy, and so direct, between the Atlantic and the western waters, of what incalculable value would such a work be to the Union! In truth, it is in that point of view mainly, great as would be the benefits of such a work to all the country through which it would pass, or which it might connect, that its value most forcibly strikes us. We have not now time for all the comments which the subject suggests and deserves; but shall resume it at an early day. At present we will only add, that, at this period, when the capitalists of our large cities are at a loss to find objects of investment, promising with certainty even a moderate profit, we should presume that the subject broached to day by our correspondent would engage their serious attention.

The U. S. States Bank Stock has risen in New York and Philadelphia, to 117½ per cent., at which price sales were made in the former city on the 19th.

TALLEYRAND.

We find by French papers, that America's old friend, TALLEYRAND, continues as much a favorite under the Bourbon dynasty as he was under the regime of Napoleon. In a batch of *Dignitaries* lately created on the birth of a new heir to the throne of France, we find that he is appointed a Knight Commander of all the Orders of France. He must be a strong man, as we

are able to bear up under the load of orders with which he is surrounded. Of the eight other promotions of the kind, we find Marshals Moncey, Victor, Macdonald, Oudinot, Marmont, and Suchet, and several others of revolutionary celebrity.

CASE IN POINT.

An eminent barrister had, some years ago, a case sent to him for an opinion. The case stated was the most preposterous and improbable that ever occurred to the mind of man, and concluded by asking, whether under such circumstances, an action would lie! He took his pen, and wrote—"Yes, if the WITNESSES will LIE to us, but not otherwise."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following statement, in relation to the far-famed battle of Waterloo, we suppose to be essentially correct: It is copied from the *American Watchman*. The general facts we have always understood to be as stated: We are not warm admirers of that science, whose object is, which of two contending parties "can do each other most harm." But if laurels, and even blood stained ones, are gained, let those wear, who win them.

That this man should show himself the sycophant of the king, and the unmanly apologist of the Queen, excites not surprise. He who would labour under the burden of laurels he never earned, would, naturally and spontaneously gratify a profligate monarch.

We repeat, however, by the way, that on the question of the Queen's guilt or innocence, we have no opinion to give. Indulgence on her part, or base prosecution on his, would account with equal plausibility for this strange and unprecedented, this often renewed investigation. In common cases, acquittal is relief. In hers, it seems to be only the signal of a new mode of punishment.

Balt. Pat.
The Military Quack the Duke of Wellington has had his insolence, in the British Parliament, to dignify, as a "Force" a most respectable meeting in one of the counties of England—which meeting adopted a petition in favor of the Queen. We are not astonished to learn that such insolence provoked indignant rebuke from the friends of the Queen, and of Reform—but we are as astonished to learn, that they, at the same time, admitted his military talents? We anticipate the answer—a Waterloo!—But sober history will tell, that at Waterloo he was (so far as he was concerned) absolutely beaten; but he retrieved the fortune of the day, it will be said. Again we appeal to sober history as evidence, that he was completely out-generalled and surprised at the first onset; that the bravery of his troops, more than any thing, but honor, gained the doubtful conflict, till it became no longer doubtful in his Lordship's mind; till the flank movement of Bulow's Prussian corps, which movement was not the result of his Lordship's military genius, gave an accidental turn to the battle; when his military Lordship, creamed with sudden and delightful surprise, as one relieved from despair. Wellington's victory, as it is erroneously called, was no victory at all, in relation to his own military merit; adverse accidents against his enemy, and lucky ones in his own favor, decided the contest. We have heard enough of the "Hero of Waterloo;" the simple fact is, that he was beaten by inferior physical force; and only saved from ruin and disgrace by a fresh hand by a reinforcement not merely of number but of talents.

Without reference to the parties concerned, and, as mere his enemies to authenticate facts, we deny the claim of Lord Wellington as the "Hero of Waterloo"—the bravery and military merit of those under his command, is granted; the merit of the victory fairly belongs to them; and good luck, rather than skill, is all that can fairly be accorded to him. It is sickening, it is absolutely disgusting, to hear the Duke of Wellington mentioned as the "Hero of Waterloo;" a lady of high rank, could tell where Wellington was, while his chief enemy was circumventing him by military movements of the very first character. But fate decided the contest; and Wellington is the "Hero of Waterloo" by lot.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, April 23.

The fine new ship Isabella, Captain Leeds, arrived here yesterday afternoon in a passage of fifty days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of March.

LONDON, March 5.

The Queen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000l. a year, voted for her maintenance and support by Parliament. It is to commence from the 5th of January, 1820.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning; their contents, with the exception of the two following paragraphs, are uninteresting.

"All the letters received from Italy confirm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they

have met with. It appears that their attack has reduced an important town in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating, to destroy the dykes of the Poentine Marshes."

Courier Francaise.

The Marquis of Lansdowne made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the Ministry, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to pursue. Several other noble Lords delivered their opinions upon the subject, after which the House divided, when there appeared For the motion 37—Against it 84—Majority 47.

MARCH 1.

An article from Augsburg, of the 20th of Feb. estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under General Fitzmont, at only 50,000 men, and the army of Reserve at equal number. A Corps of Observation still remains in Upper Italy.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated February 19. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 5 days from Naples, with intelligence exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach; they set fire to a line of battle ship in the Bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome, and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

From the Franklin Gazette.

A more interesting spectacle than that presented by the march of the Austrian troops upon Naples is rarely exhibited in the world, and but seldom illustrates the page of history. It is impossible to contemplate it without extreme anxiety; without an ardent wish for the success of a virtuous and patriotic struggle for liberty and an inward dread lest the legions of the imperial conspirators should once more beat down the sacred cause of human emancipation.

The proclamation of the Austrian government is the arbitrary denunciation of millions, issued by three men. In order to secure to two emperors and one King, two of whom in the ordinary course of nature, would scarcely become decent cobblers, the right divine of sitting upon golden chairs, of wearing golden garments, and of perpetually playing *Abbas* of *Urash*, a proscription is made of entire nations, and the patriotic, are in masses delivered over to vengeance and the bayonet.

It is folly to hope that Providence may make the cause of the Neapolitans its own. There are some unexpected appearances in the opening of this great tragedy calculated to inspire confidence. There are indications of a firmness, an unanimity, preparation and activity, on the side of freedom, which may ultimately prove triumphant.

The Austrians, in three columns, have approached the confines of Naples. They contemplate an invasion to the east, in the Abruzzi; and through Rome, in the west, they project a direct descent upon the seat of government. But they have been anticipated. The Neapolitans are prepared in both directions, to impede, if necessary, the enemy.

If it be correct that Neapolitan army of twenty six thousand men had advanced to Viterbo, the birth place of Augustus, they were within 20 miles of Rome; & a day's march has put them in possession of vast resources originally designed for the Austrians and commanding posts in the neighborhood of that city. There is something in this early movement, of so large a force, for the attainment of such important objects, highly auspicious. Generals have already appeared worthy of confidence; and there has been no reluctance in the people to join the standard of independence.

We are accustomed to think a favorable of the people of Naples. The images of their *Liberators* rise up to the mind, and throw a shade over their character. They are susceptible, however, of a noble enthusiasm, and of vigorous exertions. Courage is a quality which has always been allowed them. If the spirit of their revolution has called this characteristic into patriotic action, we shall be far from despairing of their success. An enlightened traveler depicts Naples as possessing "a vast mass of information, a great acuteness of mind, and a wonderful aptitude to excellence in every branch of science." There are moral materials capable of producing vast results, and in so glorious a cause, may counterbalance the disparity of numbers, and the advantages of military experience.

But what is the symptom among the soldiers of France? Will they see a neighboring people crushed, without attempting to

protect them? As Neapolitan many sympathizers, whom they are numerous? The military are dotted and scattered. Frenchmen are wanderers in a once more fallen state, of which they are the careers, or by tyranny over with repugnance. The *petits* they are still and

The Municipal

After six months, first at Laybach, the sustaining the of reason, have of despotic power! The orders to march to become

We know have declared a neater view. solemn situation, the English administration, though, has is favorable to friendly extended less the to the wishes of his documents against they have led the reign of an English king. This unexpected moment, our anxiety in friends of freedom, the first to rise against the reign of oppression, presenting the glories have placed

Such is the hope you accidently respecting we broke out not encircle fidelity, the going to laying rights and in any outrage. No; that opportunity, which laws reign by sword of a

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May 1st, 1821.

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The Municipality of Naples to the English Nation.

After six months spent in vain deliberations, first at Troppau, and latterly at Laybach, the Allied Sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause before the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to march—it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they have declared themselves—we soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English Administration, through its organ, lord Castlereagh, has issued a declaration apparently favorable to our cause, but under the friendly exterior of his diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in his document that, dexterous in guarding against being committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet cruises before our walls, it is to attack or protect us?

This uncertainty afflicts, at the present moment, our country. We deposit our anxiety in your bosom, ye generous friends of freedom! Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the reign of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you set us, have placed liberty on the throne?

Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not showing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage, and our fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our parliament, while employing the basis of our constitutional rights and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No; that order, moderation, and tranquility, which spring from the love of the laws, reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger menaces its independence. Ye noble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such and iniquitous outrage? Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict in which Princes with the resources of 70 millions of men approach against a population of 4 millions?

We have blood, arms, and courage; we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph; if we perish, it will strew a laurel on our graves; but in the name of justice save us the pain of thinking that a nation, among whom patriotism is a kind of religion, can lend an assisting hand to culpable projects of arbitrary violence. Issue to Europe faithful and solemn declaration that England, the celebrated abode of immortal liberty, will never consent to forge the chains with which despotism is endeavoring to fetter and oppress a people which has become free.

Port of Washington

ENTERED
May 1st, Schr. Return, Tupper, Boston
CLEARED

4th Schr. Albion, Ames, Haileys N.Y.
Sloop Wm. & Henry, Gibbs, N.Y.
Erasmus—In the Marine List of last
week, we inadvertently stated that the
chr. I. L. Collier, had Cleared, instead
of stating that she had Entered.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Robert Roff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent,
ROBERT ROFF,
BENJAMIN BISSELL.

From the date hereof, the Business will be tried on by the subscriber; who will pay sb for Hides and Bark as usual.
ROBERT ROFF.

Washington, April 26, 1821—6306

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT (TWO CENTS WEEKLY)

ARTICLES	From S. C. to N. C.
Bacon	lb. 5 6
Butter	20 25
Bees-Wax	32 34
Brandy, French	gal. 2 50
do. Apple	do. 60
do. Peach	1
Corn	bush 37 4
Meal	40
Peas	75
Cotton	13. 12
Coffee	32 35
Cordage	14. 15
Flour	5 50
Flax Seed	bus. 80 90
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 1 25
Pine Scantling	M. 6 8
Plank	8 10
Flooring Boards	14
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50 2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	15
do. R. O. do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	8 10
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20 24
Lard	lb. 6 8
Molasses	gal. 32 35
Tar	bbl. 1 25
Pitch	1 10 1 20
Rosin.	1
Turpentine	1 25
do. Spirits	gal. 24 25
Pork	bbl. 8 10
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1 25 1 30
do W. I.	1 10
do. American	45 50
Salt, Allum	bus. 75
do. Fine	70
Sugar, Leaf	lb. 25 30
do. Lump	20
do. Brown	10 12
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt. 18 22
Whiskey	gal. 40 45

10 dollars reward.



RAN AWAY from the sub
scriber's plantation on the
2nd ult. a negro boy named

AYRS;

He is 19 years old; five feet
4 or 5 inches high; thick
set; yellow complexion; and
has a down look. It is supposed that he is
lurking about Washington or its neighbor-
hood. The above reward will be paid to
any person who will deliver said boy to me
in jail so that I get him again.

All persons and particularly masters of
vessels, are hereby warned from harboring,
employing, or carrying him away, un-
der the penalty of the law.

JOHN MARRINER.

Tyrell county, May 1, 1821—1306

Notice.

THE subscribers intending to leave
Washington in a little month, respect-
fully solicits those persons having open ac-
counts with them to call and close the same
before the above mentioned period. And
those having claims, against the firm will
please present them for settlement.

BUFFINGTON & INGRAHAM;

May 1, 1821—3-306

Whiskey and Gin,

FOR sale, low for cash or in barter for
product at the Distillery in this place.

Washington, 27th April, 1821—1305

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick
House on the corner, opposite John
G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travel-
lers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Jun.

Washington, April 26, 1821

ADVERTISEMENT

James Pearce, use of Original Attach
William Williams, vs. ment levied on a
house in the town
Peter W. Campanio, of Washington.

It being certified that Peter W. Campanio
the Defendant, is not an Inhabitant of this
state.—Notice is hereby given, that he ap-
pear before one of the Justices of the Peace,
of the County of Beaufort and replevy and
plead to the said suit, within thirty days
from the date hereof Sundays excepted, or
final Judgment will be awarded against
him.

RICHARD GRIST, J. P.

Washington, 30th April, 1821—1304

Music.

A HAND ORGAN with six barrels,
playing sixty tunes, (Psalms, Hymns,
Marches & many popular airs,) just from the
hands of the Workman, and pronounced by
him to be in excellent order; and being a
large and handsome piece of furniture, it
would adorn the best room in any gentle-
man's house; for sale by the subscriber, at a
reduced price and on accommodating terms.
It may be seen at my residence, at any time.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

River shore, April 19—1303

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (agreedly to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster in Ohio, in the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, and 11; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, range 13.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 13; 7, 8, and 9, range 16 & 17; 1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 3; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, range 6.

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1805.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3; 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, in ranges 8 to 11.

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14; 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492

POETRY.

THE OLD MAID'S COMPLAINT.

My hey day of beauty is fled,
The pleasures of life are all o'er,
What a fool I have been not to wed,
When I might have had twenty or more.

The spring of enjoyment is past,
Stern winter succeeds to my May;
Expos'd to the pitiless blast,
I sigh my existence away.

How alter'd, alas! is my case,
Since erst at my beauty's levee,
Each handsome young lad in the place,
Was pretty near dying for me.

The young misses flitting about,
At me point the finger of scorn,
While I can do no hing but pout,
And wish I had never been born.

Ye fine ladies take my advice,
And make a good use of your beauty;
And not be so coy and so nice,
That nobody ever can suit ye.

Don't hesitate, now is your time,
Get married dear girls if you can,
Get married I say in your prime,
To any good passable man.

From the *Eastern Argus*.

Many strong and beautiful arguments are drawn from the works of nature, to prove the immortality of the soul; and philosophy has often led man to exclaim in the confident language of Beattie's muse—“ Shall I be left abandon'd in the dust, “ When fate relenting, lets the flower revive?”

The same idea, though it cannot be more beautifully expressed, is a little more expanded in the stanzas which I now offer for you.

A correspondent.

THE INFANT AND THE ROSE.

I saw a blushing vernal rose,
In all its new blown charms array'd;
And, in the arms of sweet repose,
Beneath that flower an infant laid.
I gaz'd on each with wild delight,
For both were lovely to the sight.

I look'd again—and autumn's blast
Had strip't that rose of all its charms;
And death, with withering power, had
paw'd,
And clasp'd the babe in icy arms,
Now where the leafless rose bush
sighs,
Low in its grave that infant lies.

How nature's cruel law I cried,
Cuts short the hour of beauty's reign!
But nature's cheering voice replied,
They both shall live and bloom again—
The one in spring shall deck the grove
And one shall smile in courts above.

From the *New York Statesman*.

VULGAR ERRORS.

I subscribe to the assertion as a vulgar truth—that the making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a more essential benefit to the community, than all the speculations in modern philosophy. Yet I hope it will not be considered as wholly unprofitable, to expose some of the most familiar and ridiculous absurdities, and pluck a few of the rooted errors of ignorance from that “ frightful waste the wilderness of the mind, that unweeded garden, where things rank and gross possess it merely.”

The sun drawing water.—It is a very common saying, when the rays of the sun are seen breaking through the clouds, that the sun draws water; when in fact there is no water concerned in the appearance; for were it water the light would be decomposed, and show the prismatic colours of the rainbow.—It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusky atmosphere, reflecting and rendering visible those rays which find a passage between the loose clouds that lie before the sun. In a perfect medium there is no reflection or refraction. For instance a ray admitted through a small aperture in a still dark room, is not visible except where it strikes some object, until you disturb the dust on the floor, when the particles, by their reflection, present a beautiful pencil of light, perfectly definable, and sensible to sight; and show an appearance analogous to the one called the sun drawing water.

Frost in Steel.—Many mechanics and labourers in cold weather, will not use an edge tool until they have warmed it over the fire to take the frost out, and the moisture which appears on the surface they imagine to be frost generated in the metal. There is nothing more fallacious than such an idea; it is merely the condensation by the cold body, of the vapour produced by the combustion of wood. Heat it in the close oven of a stove, or over a clear char-

coal fire, and there is no such appearance. That edge tools are more liable to break in cold weather is true, undoubtably owing to its contraction, and consequent becoming specifically harder. The rationale of the hardening of steel by plunging it into water when hot, is its contraction in bulk, and the disarrangement & confusion of its crystallization.

The oil of rags, of paper, and of iron—as is vulgarly and indifferently called, is produced by burning rags on an axe or other piece of iron, and is used by spinners and others to harden the skin on the fingers, which are exposed to friction. The oil of paper, I have seen by burning a sheet of paper rolled in the form of a tube, lighted and held in a silver spoon and used as an antidote for the tooth ache. Both of these substances are of the same kind, and are pyrolytic acid, which possesses caustic, astringent and antiseptic properties. The iron and the spoon are no further concerned in the production, than condensing the vapour which holds in solution this particular substance, composed of an acetic acid and empyreuma, it is produced by the combustion, or rather destructive distillation of all vegetable substances.

Breathing on cutting instruments to ascertain their temper.—This is the most vulgar error that ever intelligent men adhered to.—The common idea is that if the breath passes off quickly, it is an indication of high temper, and the contrary a low temper, and the article is consequently rejected as good for nothing. Now the whole cause of this appearance is owing to temperature alone, and not at all to the temper of the blade, merely for condensing the vapour exhaled from the lungs by breathing; the softest piece of malleable iron, and the hardest piece of tempered steel will show the same appearance, at the same temperature, as any one may convince himself by laying a blade that holds the condensed vapour of the breath along time which is always the case in cold weather, on his hand, until it arrives at, or nearly blood heat, when on applying this infallible test, it loses the breath as soon as applied, which according to the received opinion, indicates a high tempered article. This superstition is inflicted on every reader of cutlery, frequently to their serious injury, by rusting and soiling a great number of their articles, and ought to be exploded, as a most ridiculous absurdity.

I know a very clever salesman, who is enabled to sell his poorest wares to those who believe in this false criterion, by holding them on his hand a minute, and thereby using this fallacious test to his profit, and its believers' loss.

Falling smoke an indication of a heavy atmosphere.—Many people say, when smoke falls to the ground, and when fog occupies the valleys and low regions, that we have a very heavy air, when the exact contrary of this opinion is the fact. It must appear a most palpable absurdity, to every person who will ask himself the question what bodies float? whether the light or heavy ones? It has been pretty satisfactorily settled, that all bodies specifically lighter than the medium in which they are immersed, will float and the denser ones sink. This is the cause of the falling smoke, fog, dews, and rain.

Y.

Manifesto against Naples.

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns against the People of Naples.

(FROM A FRANKFORT PAPER—EXPRESS.)

VIENNA, Feb. 12.

After many political storms, the kingdom of Naples was in the year 1815, restored, by the immediate assistance of the Imperial arms, to the paternal government of its legitimate King; the two halves of the Sicilian monarchy, which had been so long separated, were re-united, and the wishes of all well disposed persons, were gratified by the happy prospect of durable repose. The latter period of the foreign government had, however, revived an internal enemy which had been long dangerous to the repose of the Italian peninsula.

There had existed for many years in the kingdom of Naples, as well as in other parts of Italy a sect, working in the dark,

whose secret Chiefs, considered the total

overthrow of all the Italian governments as

the first step, towards the execution of

their extravagant plans.—At the moment

when Murat thought to support his fall

throne by the desperate attempt to con

quer Italy, despair inspired him with the

idea of calling to his aid those same Car

bonari whom he more than once combated;

and, by this unexpected alliance, gave to

their criminal cabals an influence which

they would otherwise, perhaps, never have

obtained.

The vigilance of the royal government is evident, endeavor to introduce into all branches of the administration essential improvements, and the general attachment to a Monarch who had gained the hearts of his subjects by paternal kindness, baffled,

during the first year after the restoration of the legitimate government, all the sur-

ther enterprises of that sect, & like many other similar societies, it would in time have fallen into oblivion and insignificance had not the events, of which Spain was the theatre at the beginning of 1820, given it new energy. It now doubled its activity and by the contagious influence of fanatical workings on peoples' minds, soon increased its influence so much, that the laws and the police were no longer strong enough to check it. It diffused restless activity, a spirit of discontent, a disposition of hostility to the government, and a passionate longing for innovation, among all classes of a hitherto quiet and contented people; and it succeeded at length, by persuasion and stratagem, in reducing a part of the military from their duty. Supported by this most criminal of all measures, the sect caused the revolution to break out in the beginning of July. The history of this cannot be more correctly given than in the circular letter addressed, at the time, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, immediately upon entering upon his office, to the Neapolitan ambassador at foreign courts. (The passage relating to the desertion of the regiment Bourbon, on the night of the 1st July, is here quoted.) This first victory was only the prelude to a decisive blow.—The next day the rebels forced the Monarch to proclaim the Spanish constitution, and demanded from his Majesty, the ministers, the public officers, and the troops, a solemn oath to this constitution, which, in a moment of terror and confusion, and without any preparatory step, had been made the fundamental law of the kingdom.

The King, when he made the first promise, had done the utmost to tranquillize inflamed minds; and though his Majesty perceived how absurd the demand was to complete a new constitution in eight days, yet there were still hopes of proceeding with more deliberation when the first ebullition should be over. But the second demand (the acceptance of a foreign Constitution) bore the stamp of its origin too clearly to leave any doubt of the real situation of the States and the monarch. Only violent threats and actual force could obtain attention to such a proposal, which comprised the welfare of the country, and the dignity of the Sovereign; and nothing but the wish to prevent great evil and great crimes could induce his Majesty to give a momentary assent to so precipitate and ruinous a measure.

[The declaration then proceeded to state, at very great length, the proceedings of the sect after the total destruction of the Royal power; their filling all the principal places with their creatures, and their attempts to give their usurpation an appearance of legality by a National Parliament, which was an instrument to overthrow all pleasure all existing rights & ordinances. The King, sensible that opposition to so unnatural a state of things, which could not last, would only endanger his person, his family, and his country, bore it in silence.] All well disposed persons (adds the Declaration) even those who first hoped some good from the Revolution, are now convinced of their error, and the people are uneasy & this is the cause of the apparent tranquillity which prevails.

These events made a great sensation in all Italy, and gave just alarm to all the neighboring sovereigns, who could not dissemble that the internal peace and welfare of their states was endangered by such an example.

His Majesty the Emperor was, upon convinced that the peace and tranquillity of Italy would be destroyed for a long time, if the authors of an inexcusable rebellion were allowed to sacrifice the Sicilian monarchy to their absurd presumption; and however painful it must be to his Majesty to interrupt the progress of the measures which he was pursuing for the welfare of his subjects, and lay a new burden on his finances, he could not but sacrifice every thing to the performance of his most sacred duties. The assembly of an army in Upper Italy was absolutely necessary, and acknowledged to be so by all friends of order in Europe. Its beneficial effects in Italy, and even in Naples itself, are recognised in all Italy.

His Majesty went to Troppau to discuss with his Allies affairs not interesting to Austria alone, but to all Europe. The particular relations and motives hindered the British government from partaking in the harsher resolutions of the other courts, and admitted the accession of the French court only, under certain conditions; his Majesty had the great satisfaction of finding himself perfectly agreed with the Monarchs of Russia and Prussia on the question in debate, and convinced that the difference of position and proceeding could not effect the harmony of the European Courts in the uniformity of their wishes & exertions.

Though the Monarchs were resolved not to recognise the legality of the proceedings at Naples, they wished to attain their object in an amicable manner, and invited the King of Naples to Laybach. The King was obliged, by the new Constitution, to ask leave of the parliament to quit his kingdom; this leave was granted,

but on condition that the Spanish constitution should be maintained—a condition which those who imposed it knew must baffle all hopes of arrangement. The King, with this condition, had no resource but in the justice & wisdom of his august friend. When the King came to Laybach, he soon found that it would be vain to ground a proposal on a condition absolutely rejected by the Sovereigns, who frankly declared that they would not suffer the continuance of the present order of things at Naples; and that if it were not amicably dissolved, arms must be employed; that they left it wholly to the King to give his people a just and wise constitution. His Majesty wrote, in consequence, a paternal letter to his allies, enforcing his duty to do his utmost to save the country. This letter was accompanied by instructions from the cabinets of Austria, Russia, and Prussia to the ministers at Naples; and from the French plenipotentiary to the Minister of his court at Naples. The result of this important step will decide the fate of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The declaration then adds, that orders are given for the army to cross the Po, that there is every reason to hope no resistance will be made, the people being devoted in general to the King, and dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; that it is unhappy such resistance should be made as to bring about a formal war, the Emperor of Russia, convinced of the necessity of putting down so great an evil, will join his forces to those of Austria. The allied Sovereigns (concludes the declaration) have no object but their duty to their states and tranquillity of the world; this is the whole secret of their policy, and they will bless the moment when, undisturbed by foreign concerns, they may devote their cares to the welfare of their subjects.

[No signature or date is appended to this declaration.]—From the *Frankfort German Gazette* of Feb. 19.

ANECDOTE.

Of the King of Sweden.

CHARLES XI.—The activity and hardness of this prince are well known. He was sometimes on horseback for four and twenty hours successively, and thus traversed the greatest part of his kingdom, almost entirely alone. In one of these rapid excursions he met with a very singular adventure.

Accompanied only by a few guards, whom he had left far behind, his horse fell dead under him. This might have embarrassed an ordinary man, but it gave Charles no sort of uneasiness. Sure of finding another, but not equally so of finding a good saddle and pistol, he ungrasped his horse, claps the whole upon his own back, and thus accoutred marches to the next inn, which by good fortune was not far off.

Entering the stable he found there a horse entirely to his mind; therefore, without further ceremony he claps on his saddle and housing with great composure, and was just going to mount, when the gentleman who owned the horse, was informed of the matter.—He asked the King bluntly how he came to meddle with his horse, having never seen him before.—Charles easily replied, squeezing his lips as was his way, that he took the horse because he wanted one; “ for you see (continued he) if I have none, I must be obliged to carry the saddle myself.”

This answer did not at all satisfy the gentleman, who instantly drew his sword. In that the king was not much behind hand with him, and so it went; when the guards now came up, and testified that surprise which is natural at seeing arms in the hands of a subject against the king. The gentleman was not less surprised than they, at his undesignated insult upon his majesty. His astonishment, however, was soon dissipated by the king, who, taking him by the hand, called him a brave fellow, and assured him that he should be provided for.

He was not worse than his word, the gentleman was afterwards promoted to a considerable command in his army.

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of those Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale, at the Store, formerly occupied by Thomas Robbins, near Gallagher's Taverne.

TERMS.

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday, at THREE dollars per annum payable half yearly or otherwise. Of 1000 dollars if not paid within the year.—Subscribers residing out of the District, to pay in advance.

No paper discontinued until a re-charge is made, and orders to that effect either verbally or in writing, from the Subscriber, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 30 for each continuance.

All advertisements will be continued until otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

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